

# The Times-Diſpatch

DAILY-WEEKLY-SUNDAY.

Business Office.....\$15 25. Main Street  
South Richmond.....\$10 00. Hill Street  
Petersburg Bureau.....\$10 00. 215 North Street  
Lynchburg Bureau.....\$10 00. 215 North Street

BY MAIL. One Six Three One  
POSTAGE PAID. Year. Mos. Mos. Mo.  
Daily with Sunday.....\$10 00 \$10 00 \$10 00  
Daily without Sunday.....\$10 00 \$10 00 \$10 00  
Sunday edition only.....\$10 00 \$10 00 \$10 00  
Weekly (Wednesday).....\$10 00 \$10 00 \$10 00

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg—

One Week  
Daily with Sunday.....\$10 00  
Daily without Sunday.....\$10 00  
Sunday only.....\$10 00

Entered January 27, 1909, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1910.

## RATHER UNCOMFORTABLE FOR DICKINSON.

Secretary Dickinson will not give up the War Portfolio at Washington; at least, such is the assurance that comes to us through the Atlanta Constitution, which says: "A strong character, a lawyer of exceptional ability, a man capable of handling big things, Secretary Dickinson is worthy of any honor that might come knocking at his door." That is to say, he would make a first-rate United States Senator from Tennessee; but he has determined to stick to Mr. Taft, in spite of the fact, as the Constitution alleges, that he "finds himself a mysterious stranger in the room of the President's advisers. He is in the Cabinet, but not of it. Being a Democrat, he cannot join in the talk about politics with the other Cabinet members; and yet he finds himself shut out from the Democratic councils." It was because of "this somewhat anomalous position" that he proposed to get out, but when the story was started that he and the President had had a disagreement about that "confidential report" as to the defenseless condition of the United States, he determined to live it down, if he could, by staying in the Cabinet.

If the information of the Constitution is correct, Secretary Dickinson appears to have been caught "between the devil and the deep blue sea," and is playing the role, apparently, of "the poor boy at a frolic." It must be uncomfortable for him to find, whenever he goes into the Cabinet room, Knox and Wickersham and Ballinger and Hitchcock and the rest of the conspirators suddenly shifting the conversation and looking anxious lest Dickinson might have accidentally heard some of their plottings while he was gum-shoeing around in the outer court. Knox and the rest of them really do not know how much Dickinson has heard about them, and we suppose that it is partly because they ought not to have said, and entertaining political designs of desperate intentions, that they all treat the Tennesseean so nicely. But it must be right hard on Dickinson. We suppose really that there are never any discussions of partisan or factional politics in the Cabinet meetings. That is not what these meetings are held for. Hitchcock has been managing outside of the Cabinet room the political affairs of the Administration, and now that Weeks, of Connecticut, is to take his place, we suppose Dickinson will be able to stand the strain of suspicion under which he is alleged to have been uncomfortable, possibly to the close of Mr. Taft's career as President—that is to say, until March 4, 1913.

## THE BLACK MAN AT THE BAR.

According to the New York Evening Post, a Baltimore, West Virginia, paper says:

"In the light of President Taft's appointment of Edward Douglas White, a Democrat of the far South, to be chief justice, the appointment of a colored man as assistant attorney general seems hardly wise. A spectacle of a colored lawyer before the nation, and learned, advocating the cause of the United States before her highest tribunal, presided over by a Southern gentleman and a Democrat, can hardly be imagined."

Commenting on this, The Times has to say:

"It is well, now and then, to have the extreme of prejudice thus frankly stated, if only because it enables us to perceive whether an unrestrained race dislike will carry us."

In our view, both of these statements are wholly erroneous. Neither seems to realize that Mr. Chief Justice White has often, in the long years of his judicial career, heard many a colored advocate plead causes before him. Some months ago an instance of this sort occurred to our knowledge. In all these years, the charges of race prejudice and sectionalism have never been laid at the door of the great head of our highest court. The past speaks amply for the future. Elevation to the chief justiceship can in no way alter the judicial attitude of Mr. Chief Justice White.

For the benefit of the New York Times it might be added that the judges of the South are not unfriendly in their relations with colored advocates. They realize, as Northern judges cannot, the great disadvantages and obstacles with which the colored lawyer has had to contend in order to make a living in his profession, and they are pretty likely in a close case to give him whatever benefit of the doubt that can come from kindness and sympathy. The attitude of the Southern judge toward the colored man is distinctly unprejudiced. If anything, he leans toward the man in black, if he be respectable, law-abiding, and not arrogant and assuming.

If the Times would read The Times-Dispatch more carefully, it would learn many things which would give it a broader and more understanding outlook on the race question. Less than a year ago this paper printed a story

which was reprinted in Boston and many other cities in all parts of the country. It told about a delegation of colored people representing their race who presented to Judge Whit of the Hastings Court of this city a handsome silver testimonial in recognition of the fact that he had always given the square deal to the colored folk of this city. They declared that in all his long years of judicial service he had been fair and just to them.

The Southern bench is fair to the colored lawyer, and to colored men, whatever their walk in life, because it knows the race, its idiosyncrasies, its training, its modes of thought, its life, its feeling, its good and evil intentions. Mercy and equity dwell with the Southern judge in his dealings with the man in black. Is it thus in the North?

## "FOUNDER'S DAY" AT HAMPTON.

"Founder's Day" at Hampton Institute will be observed on the 28th of January. This day was first celebrated on Sunday, January 28, 1894—sixteen years ago—in memory of General S. C. Armstrong, the founder of this great school, who died May 11, 1893. "Founder's Day" has been continued as an annual event to preserve the memory of General Armstrong and the great work he began. The celebration this year will occupy two days. There will be a number of addresses and an open conference, in which the Northern and Southern visitors to Hampton will get together and speak plainly touching all matters relating to negro education.

The chief address at this conference will be made by Dr. S. C. Mitchell, of the University of South Carolina. It is expected that a large number of important men will be present from the South, among them, Governor Mann, of Virginia; Major W. W. Scrows, of the Montgomery Advertiser; State Auditor Brandon, and Dr. B. J. Baldwin, of Montgomery; Dr. Phillips, City Superintendent of Schools of Birmingham; Gunby Jordan, of Columbus, Ga., and others of like consequence. There will also be a large number of visitors from the Northern States—Walter Page, of New York; Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, of the Carnegie Foundation; Thomas Nelson Page and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., besides a number of the more eminent magazine writers, Ambassador Jusserand, of the French Republic, and President Taft, who is one of the Trustees of the Hampton Institute, will also be present.

These annual gatherings at Hampton and the free conferences which they encourage have been of the largest value to the educational interests of the country. The good that has been accomplished by Hampton cannot be measured. It is really one of the greatest schools in the country, and has exerted a splendid influence upon the race in whose behalf it was founded. There is a better understanding now than ever before of the true relation of the State to the education of the colored people, and by such conferences as that shortly to be held at Hampton, in which there is a free interchange of opinion and experience between the men who live with the negro question and those who regard it only from a philosophical point of view, the best solutions of many of the vexatious questions can be obtained.

## WILSON AND SMITH.

In common with a very large majority of the American people, the New York Globe has a good opinion of Woodrow Wilson. In noting the controversy as to what Dr. Wilson says the Hon. James Smith, Jr., told him about running for United States Senator, which Mr. Smith denies he said, the Globe emphasizes the fact that Mr. Smith "is at a terrible disadvantage," because "the average person is disposed to believe Dr. Wilson," and it adds: "He (Wilson) has the reputation of being a truth-teller. He has never been an underground or burrowing politician. He is both temperamentally and by long practice candid and above-board. He has not got on by scheming or planning."

This is fine for Wilson, but rather furious for Smith. To say that Wilson tells the truth, that there is nothing sinister about him or his ways, that he can always be placed, does not mean, of course, that Smith cannot tell the truth and does not work out in the open; but, put in this way, the comparison of the Globe at least subjects him to reasonable suspicion.

## THE GRAFT OF THE SENATORS.

Some time ago a correspondent of a certain country contemporary of ours referred to some folks who had become intoxicated at a free picnic as "them jolly free gentlemen." This is an appellation that in our opinion can be applied most fitly to United States Senators in the enjoyment of the luxuries which are furnished them while in office. The Senators get the luxuries; the people pay the bill.

The plain people pay for the bathing, shaving and massaging of United States Senators. The commonalty also pays for blacking their boots and for "hair tonic" for their heads. The House has abandoned these perquisites, for the House is closer to the people, its members feeling like Congressman Anderson, of Ohio, who says that if any of his constituents came down to Washington and saw him shaving at the public expense he couldn't carry a single precinct in his district.

The Ohio State Journal thus comments on his utterance:

"Nor ought he. It is a disgrace for a man to take \$7,500 a year from taxpayers and make them pay for shaving him and shining his shoes. Spaving on the people in any such fashion shows a lack of manhood. A reputable man has no business ministering to the personal requirements of a delegation of the old monarchial delusion that one man is better than another. The people ought not to tolerate it. Such grafts are the way to a

deal of folly and tend to make one careless of fine distinctions in the public service."

This is absolutely right. Every citizen who thinks that his United States Senator is doing the correct thing had better read the reports of the Secretary of the Senate as to expenditures for the personal comfort of members of the Senate.

Here are a few facts from this document: Members of the United States Senate have in the last few months required \$175 worth of lemons and ten barrels of granulated sugar. This indicates the popularity of lemonade and denatured highballs. Appointing "spliffs" have been served to the Senators to the amount of \$1,956, and we wonder what went with the split that made the split so popular. The public treasury has paid out just \$29,011 for telegrams for these penurious gentlemen. Stop and think about that. Nor have the Senators failed to do themselves up before the mirror, for they used \$329 worth of hair brushes in the last year.

But are not these perquisites required to enable these statesmen to accomplish properly their duties? They have used up a tremendous amount of soda mint for their indigestion; they have reveled in Jamaica ginger; they have floated in bromo seltzer; they have fairly immersed themselves in castor oil, and they have volubly soothed their tired and aching limbs in violet water. The Hon. Benjamin Ryan Tillman has, doubtless, used cognac to excess, and the Hon. Jeffries Davis has gloried in the delights of almond paste for his flowing locks.

There is still another remarkable item. The Senators have consumed in the last year just 2,000 quinine pills. Colds and fever must be fearfully prevalent in the higher house of the nation's great Assembly.

Why stop at these emoluments? Why not carry the graft on to the limit? It is legalized graft now; why not legalize it in full? Why not supply the Senators with the whiskey they need, with free food, with frock coats, with automobiles and aeroplanes, with vanity boxes and powder puffs, with valets and biographers? Why not send them all to Europe and provide personal representatives to take their seats in the Senate? That would be a consummation devoutly to be wished.

What is so Sybaritic as a Senator in full enjoyment of the many small grafts which go together to make up a very large graft? Some one of these days, these "jolly-go-free gentlemen" will learn that luxury at the public expense cannot endure.

## JUSTICE LAMAR'S CLASS.

From the Lexington Gazette we learn that the law class to which Mr. Justice Joseph Rucker Lamar belonged at Washington and Lee University contained a number of prominent men. In his class, that of 1878, were ex-Governor L. V. Stephens, of Missouri; ex-Governor William A. McCorkle, of West Virginia; Chief Justice John R. Tyson, of the Supreme Court of Alabama; Capt. Joshua F. Bullitt, of Big Stone Gap; John H. Glenn, of the Russell Sage Foundation; H. R. Preston, general counsel of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company, and other leading lawyers.

The Gazette further makes the statement that the Washington and Lee Law School has justices on the supreme courts of as many as fifteen States, which breaks the record for American Law Schools, large and small, according to our contemporary. "Considering the number of men graduated from this law school, it is believed that no law school of the country approaches it in the number of distinguished men it has furnished the American bar." This is an excellent record and the fine old institution at Lexington has just cause for pride in the honor which has come to one of its eminent sons.

## THE NEGRO QUESTION PUT BY A NEGRO.

The Rev. George A. Brown, of Pontiac, Illinois, has written a very sensible letter to the Chicago Tribune on the negro problem. He is a negro himself and he speaks very plainly to the people of his race, telling them some truths which it would be well for them to think about. For example: "The Anglo-Saxon is a better friend to the negro than the negro is to himself. Our egotism is a detriment. A little prosperity spoils us; for instance, a negro barber in Vermilion county is suing a white restaurant keeper for refusing him a meal when this same negro refuses to shave one of his own race in his establishment."

We have not seen the question put more forcibly than that. The negro barber who would not shave a negro in his shop, because he is running a shop for white customers, brings suit for damages against a white restaurant keeper running a restaurant for white customers, because he would not serve this negro barber with a meal in an eating place set apart for white folks. It looks to us as if this statement made by the Rev. George A. Brown covers very nearly the whole case.

## COME BACK.

By the Bristol Herald-Courier our attention is called to the fact that "two of the brightest and best of Southwest Virginia's weekly newspapers" have ceased publication, at least for a time. They are the Abingdon Virginian and the Wise News. "The cause of these suspensions was an indifference on the part of the patrons to the financial needs of the two newspapers." The old, old story to those of us who have fought to keep a county weekly going. Both of these papers had large circulations, but the list of delinquent subscribers was too great. In order to collect what is due them, the proprietors of the papers have been forced to stop publication. Little respect is due to any man who would refuse to pay up in such circumstances. Yet there will be some, as there are and have been in the case of every county newspaper that ever was printed, who will recent being asked to pay up—some who regard a newspaper as a public charity—some who take it as almost a personal insult that they should be asked to pay a just and small debt.

It is our hope that the Abingdon Virginian and the News will speedily recoup and appear again in the newspaper field. They have been excellent papers and we shall miss them. Many of these county papers, taking all things into consideration, are much more readable, much more entertaining, much more profitable than many a city paper, with its great resources and broad field.

There is a striking contrast between Hale and Johnson. Hale is a stern old aristocrat, aloof from the people, disdaining that which is Democratic. Johnson is the opposite type, a self-made man like the lamented Johnson of Minnesota. This Maine Johnson worked his way through college, taught school for seven years, and studied law in spare hours. He is a plain man of the plain people. For twenty-four years he has been successful at the bar, as Mayor of his city and in the Legislature.

Johnson seems to be the very man for the job. If he shall be loyal to the "folks down in Maine," he will do all right.

## SCORE TEN FOR STRAUSS.

We were sure that soon or late the characteristic sin of the Chicago Tribune would find it out. Mr. I. F. Strauss, writing to that newspaper from Ripon, Wisconsin, puts the case in this way: "For years I have noted the admirable inconsistency which makes your paper strongly independent until campaign nominations have been made; then you suddenly become a strong party organ—at least so long as the nominees take your orders."

Thank you, Mr. Strauss. Happy New Year to the Tribune, even if it have been caught with the goods!

## OUR STREETS AND BACK-YARDS.

In its Christmas number, the New-foundland Illustrated Tribune speaks of a copy of The Times-Dispatch that some kind friend had sent it, "which in size, illustrations, letter-press, and literary contents, compares favorably with the great New York and Boston dailies." The Tribune was particularly impressed with "a paragraph marked to the effect, that in the Spring of each year a day is set apart, as a public holiday, for repairing fences, cleaning up the streets and back yards of Richmond. The residents evidently have a becoming 'pride of place,' and from the 'wealthiest to the humblest citizens all lend a hand to make their city creditable.'"

There's no place like Richmond; but we must say that there are some streets, Shafter Street, for example, which all the efforts of humble and wealthy citizens could not make creditable in its present miserable condition.

## SENATORIAL PRECEDENCE.

A Washington correspondent says that "United States Senators are a good deal like a pack of children, after all. They frolic, they squabble, they are always running to somebody to settle something that really amounts to nothing. Senators are very dependent upon each other."

This "peculiar dependence" is noted by the Boston Transcript in connection with the preliminaries of announcing the death of Senators when the upper branch convened on the first Monday in December. Senators Daniel, of Virginia; McEnery, of Louisiana; Clay, of Georgia, and Dooliver, of Iowa, had died since the June adjournment. There was harmless rivalry as to precedence in the announcement of deaths. Senator Foster, of Louisiana, argued that as his colleague had died a day before Senator Daniel, he should make the first announcement. Senator Martin contended, according to the story, that as Senator Daniel had been senior in service, the announcement of his death should be made first. The Democratic leader, Senator Money, would not decide the dispute. "All hands promptly trotted over to Senator Hale, the Republican floor leader, who settled this curious Democratic dispute by saying that seniority should prevail, and the death of Senator Daniel should be announced first."

## X.

The New York World illustrates a very foolish custom, which was started, we believe, by the Church or by Churchmen. In the following special dispatch from Springfield, Massachusetts:

"Xopher Jager, a resident of the suburbs of this town, who had a son born on Xmas day has Xened him Xian."

The Christian Scientists are beginning to use the abbreviation, and it looks, in the circumstances, as if other people of a Christian sort might very well abandon it. It is vulgar and is too business-like to be reverential. It also looks illiterate, as when John Jones signs his name with "X. His Mark," and takes the place, in a sense, of "O. K." so frequently used on business letters, or other abbreviation employed to save the time of the lazy and indifferent. There is nothing sacred about it in the present age of the world and it is a custom that might be abandoned since "Xopher Jager" and others have turned it to other than sacred use. Besides, "Christian" and "Christ" seem so much more dignified than "Xian" and "Xi."

## CHANGING THE BREED.

The Boston Globe declares that the indications are that Charles F. Johnson, of Waterville, will be elected United States Senator by the Maine Legislature at its coming session as the successor of Senator Hale. For the first time in thirty years, a Democrat will represent Maine in the higher house of the National Legislature. The rarity of Democratic victory in Maine is further evidenced when it is remembered that Senator Hale succeeded in the Senate Hannibal Hamlin, who was Vice-President under Lincoln.

It is said that Mr. Johnson has sixty-four votes pledged to him in the Democratic caucus, giving him eleven more than a majority. From the facts before us, it would seem that Mr. Johnson is unusually and admirably fitted for the duties of his high position. He is popular in Maine. The people of the Pine Tree State have the highest confidence in him. Corporate interests have joined the people generally in saying a good word for Johnson, and Johnson, by the way, is an honorable and honored name in Democratic history.

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## SHAFROTH.

If there be one clear-cut political figure in Colorado, it is Governor Shafroth, of that State. He is a fine public servant and we should take pleasure in voting for him if we had the chance.

Why? Because at the end of the biennial term allotted him he will turn back into the State treasury something between fifty and one hundred thousand dollars of unexpended appropriations, an occurrence without precedent in Colorado history, and, we think, with few precedents anywhere else.

Another reason. He refused a reelection to Congress because he had reason to believe that it was secured by corrupt voting.

Another still. His admirers have been suggesting him for a presidential nomination, but he says that it is foolish for the Democrats to think of nominating a Western man. He is right.

More Shafroths would be a blessing to this country.

The Staunton Dispatch tells a very interesting story about "Mollie," a horse owned by the Rev. Dr. W. N. Scott, of that city. This horse gave evidence of almost human intelligence by saving her life on the night of the Galveston flood, going up a long flight of steps to a room over the stable. She has served her owner faithfully and has been rewarded by being given a home in the country, where she will live in comfort the remainder of her days, doing only light work. For thirteen years this horse has been driven by her owner and, as she is now nineteen, Dr. Scott felt that she ought to spend the rest of her life in comparative ease. "This could not be done if he kept her for his use, for a preacher's horse has about as hard work to do as a doctor's, and he has shown his appreciation of her worth in getting her a new home." That was a kindly act, well done, and we feel sure, appreciated. There are some horses that deserve pensions a lot more than fake Union soldiers who are fattening at the people's expense.

## Says the Petersburg Index-Appeal.

"Times-Dispatch Story Correct, Says Mayor," is a display head-line on the first page of our Richmond contemporary. We have never felt it necessary to have The Times-Dispatch stories confirmed by the "mayor or anybody else."

We forgot to suggest a hat for the Commissioners of Police, and would recommend for dress occasions a cocked hat, with ostrich plume, and for fatigue dress the ordinary military cap, with leather lip in front and pallade effect behind. As the Commissioners will be fatigued most of the time, it would not be necessary for them to buy the dress hat at first.

The labor leaders who are said to be responsible for the dynamiting of the Llewellyn Iron Works' plant, at Los Angeles, on Christmas morning, were never more mistaken than in supposing that the people of California will stand for this sort of thing. When things in San Francisco became unbearable in the early days, the Vigilantes made short work of the lawless disposed. History sometimes has a way of repeating itself.

Secretary Knox is ready and willing to go to war with Japan if there are to be no soldiers on either side except newspaper reporters. The idea is a good one, and it is hoped that some sort of an arrangement can be made between the two Powers that will make such a contest possible. We should like to include among the combatants on our side the members of Congress who have been keeping near the flashing of the guns all the time. It might be a good thing to use them as targets for both sides to shoot at, it being understood that the side which filled them with the most holes would be accounted the winner.

During the year which will close today \$5,000,000 have been expended in the building of houses in the town of Richmond, which is a good deal more than has been expended in the same way in any other Southern city and more than some of the proudest of them have spent in ten years. The plans for the New Year will make the investments in permanent improvements larger than ever before in the history of this town. Watch Richmond grow!

Representative Macon, of Arkansas, has just made another play to the galleries. The whole biography of him in the Congressional Directory is contained in a single sentence: "Robert Bruce Macon, Democrat, of Helena, was elected to the Fifty-Eighth and each succeeding Congress." Would that the Hon. Mr. Macon's speeches were as brief and to the point!

Little good it will do Mrs. Augusta Elijah Stetson if Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Eddy should "come to." Mrs. Stetson seems to forget that Mrs. Eddy put the double cross on her before she left us.

# Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

## The Chinook.

Please tell me about the chinook.

Meteorologists tell about an area of low pressure crossing the Canadian Rockies in the southern quadrant. These winds bring rain and snow in large amount to the western slopes, but are warm and dry on the eastern side of the mountains. The prevailing air currents being from the west, the regions on the east have long periods of the warm chinook wind. The influence on the weather is very marked, and the Saskatchewan Valley in Canada and portions of Montana and Wyoming have winters that are considerably milder than those of the same latitudes farther east. The valleys being nearly free from snow, stock can live in the ranches practically the entire year. The chinook, according to Professor Willis L. Moore, are sometimes felt 500 miles away from the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and are noticeable as far south as Colorado. The chinook is a singular warm dry wind that descends northward from the foot of the Rocky mountain melting of snow in certain valleys.

## "Your Left Foot Drags."

What is the meaning of the phrase, "Your left foot drags," and what is the meaning of the phrase, "Your right foot drags?" It means that the person addressed is "all right," but that he is slow, according to one interpretation, and according to another, that the person addressed dragged a ball and chain in prison, usually fastened to the left leg, from which the person so punished gets into the habit of dragging the left foot.

## Twilight.

What is twilight? Twilight is a reflection of sunlight from the upper atmosphere to a height of fifty miles, or more, and is usually by the air itself. It is considered to end when sixth magnitude stars become visible near the zenith, and this usually occurs when the sun is about 13 degrees below the horizon, although varying considerably with the purity of the air. The time necessary for the

## Alphabet.

How many letters are there in the various alphabets? The Hebrew alphabet has twenty-one letters; Hebrew and Syriac, twenty-two; Latin, twenty-three; Greek, twenty-four; Arabic, twenty-five; Persian, twenty-six; Chinese, twenty-seven; Russian, twenty-eight; Armenian, twenty-nine; Cyrillic, thirty; Sanskrit, forty-nine; the Chinese, with no alphabet, have about 10,000 syllabic characters.

## Would Not Convey Medicines to Sick.

Landowne when the latter was Governor-General of Canada, and the relations between the two men have since been the subject of much speculation. The marriage of Lord Minto's daughter, Violet, to Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, second son of Lord Lansdowne, was announced in the Times. Lord Minto was wounded in Egypt at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and served throughout the Boer insurrection. He was a very capable man, quite a considerable amount of fighting, and wielded a clever pen, being an occasional contributor to the Edinburgh Review.

Minto Castle is situated in the more mountainous portion of Roxburghshire, about six miles distant from the quaint old town of Hawick. Nature has endowed the district with much beauty in hill and dale, and history has favored it with a romantic charm associated with deeds of arms in border wars. Sir Walter Scott was a frequent visitor at Minto Castle, and the castle is full of the memories of other wars. "Minto Castle," refers to Minto Castle and various features of the estate, notably the well known crags overhanging the castle, and the castle itself, which is a beautiful structure, mounted with a gun taken by "Elliot the Brave" from the French admiral Thurot in the action off the Isle of Man in 1760. The castle is of the dark gray stone of which so many of these ancestral homes of the Scottish aristocracy are constructed, and while the older portion is of considerable antiquity, the modern part, including the great porch and the immense circular hall, came into existence about 129 years ago.

The castle is full of trophies and relics of various kinds, among them a miniature of the Minto's grandfather, given to the first Earl of Minto by Mirabehn, who had received it from "Queen," a beautifully sculptured marble dog, excavated in the neighborhood from the ruins of some two-thousand-year-old villa near Naples and given to Lord Minto's grandfather by Queen Caroline of Naples, sister of Queen Marie Antoinette, and the sword surrendered by the commander of the French army at the battle of Cape St. Vincent to Nelson, and presented by the latter to his intimate friend, Sir Gilbert Elliot, who was then Lord Minto. The castle is of the Minerva at the time as a passenger. In fact, there is no end to the treasures of one kind and another at Minto Castle, and quite as much attached to his Scottish home as was his great-grandfather, the first Lord Minto, the present Earl will find there the much needed rest and relaxation after all the cares and labors of his two great posts, first in Canada and then in India. Lord Minto, too, has above all, from the fears of harm to her husband and children at the hands of native assassins, who are very great. She is the sister of Lord Grey, the Governor-General of Canada, and spent much of her early life at court, where her father, General the Hon. Charles Grey, was private secretary of Queen Victoria. It is usual for viceroys on the completion of their terms of service in India to receive a step in the peerage; but Lord Minto did not care for any such promotion, and has accordingly been rewarded by King George for his services by Knighthood of the Garter, the bestowal of which upon him has received universal approval.

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